OCTOBER 17, 1766. NUMBER 804.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the lateſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The FREEHOLDER *to the* HONEST BUCKSKIN.

Dear CORONER!

I HAVE read your letter addreſſed to me in Rind's Gazette of the 29th of laſt month. You always act like yourſelf, and ſuitable to your own genius and character! I am almoſt aſhamed of the fine compliments you beſtow on me, expreſſed in the moſt elegant and beautiful language: But when I conſider you have *ever* been eminent for your genteel and polite behaviour, I look upon your eulogies on me as the overflowings of your good breeding and urbanity extended, indiſcriminately, to all men who have the preſumption to differ from you in opinion upon any ſubject; and, for that reaſon, I receive them, like other common things, with great indifference, and even inſenſibility.

But though I am inſenſible to the benefits you deſign me, yet I am deſirous to avoid every imputation of ingratitude; I take the liberty, therefore, in acknowledgment of your benevolent intentions towards me, to admoniſh you, the next time you pay your civilities, not to miſtake the perſon for whom you intend them, becauſe it may bring diſreputation on your conſummate ſagacity.

An anonymous writer who appeared in Rind's Gazette, on the 5th of laſt month, ſays *The pieces ſigned a* FREEHOLDER *and a* PLANTER *are ſo peculiar that they diſcover the authors as plain as if they had been deſcribed by the titles of the Duke of Yorkhampton and Earl of York.* I am not certain who this writer characteriſes under theſe titles, but if they are the perſons I ſuppoſe them to be, he pays a very high compliment to the FREEHOLDER, and I believe to the PLANTER too (though I do not know who he is) by aſcribing their productions to Gentlemen of ſuch diſtinguiſhed abilities. But truth forces the FREEHOLDER to confeſs that neither of thoſe Gentlemen ever ſaw his piece before it appeared in the publick gazette.

I am not indeed ſurpriſed that this doughty harbinger of ſcandal ſhould miſtake his man, but it gives me aſtoniſhment to find the great maſter of dialects, the diſcerning, the learned BUCKSKIN, could not diſcover that the two papers, publiſhed in Auguſt, and ſigned a FREEHOLDER, were not written by the ſame perſon. *There it*, ſays this great maſter of ſtyle, *ſuch an aut Eraſmi aut Diaboli in the pieces with which the* FREEHOLDER *has favoured the publick, as it hardly ſeems poſſible to miſtake either the Gentleman from whoſe they came, or the motive that diſtated them.* I am grieved, dear Coroner, to offer any thing to the publick which may reflect upon the integrity of your underſtanding; but *pro Deûm atque hominum fidem!* O ſtrange! O wonderful! the moſt unerring of the human intelligences hath committed a *prodigious* miſtake, *a moſt monſtrous* blunder! he hath laviſhed his munificence upon me alone, when great part of it ſhould have been laid out upon another perſon! In verity! the author of one of the pieces ſigned a FREEHOLDER diſclaims all concern in writing the other, or any knowledge of the Gentleman who wrote it.

Benign reader! let not this errour of my dear Coroner perſuade you that he doth not *enjoy an eaſy head ſuitable to the ſmallneſs and tranquillity of his heart*; ſince, notwithſtanding, he hath given an undeniable proof of his deep penetration, by his wonderful diſcovery of *my* EXPOSED *motives for the opinion I have embraced of the inconveniences attending the Chair and Treaſury united.*

The anonymous writer before mentioned, my dear Coroner, hath vented very indecent invectives againſt ſome of the moſt reſpectable characters in this country. Is that writer ſo filly as to imagine the publick will entertain leſs eſteem and reſpect for thoſe Gentlemen, becauſe he has betrayed his ignorance of the rules of complaiſance and good breeding? Hard names, and rude language, may perhaps ſerve, when real arguments cannot be found, to ſtuff ſeven or eight pages of a newſpaper, but never can be an advantage to any cauſe. As this is my opinion, I ſhall diſdain to diſgrace my pen, or to offend the publick, by ſuch arguments. It is not by low abuſe and ſcurrilous reflections, it is not by an overbearing temper, or a ſelf-ſufficiency of mind, an arrogant conceit of my own abilities, or an oſtentatious pretence to learning, which may ſit very looſly about me, that I expect to triumph over you and your coadjutors; theſe are weapons of offence, and properly belong to men who take a ſullen ſatisfaction in loading their writings with acrimony and venemous cenſures: I ſhall ſeek for inſtruments of defence in plain ſenſe, indubitable facts and arguments drawn from the principles of the conſtitution, without boaſting of my *conſequence in life*, or of my exceeding other men in underſtanding. I may be a proud boaſter of my own importance, I may proclaim through fifteen columns of a Gazette that I am *maſter of every argument that has or indeed can be advanced* upon the ſubject of the Chair and Treaſury, and yet the publick may entertain a deſpicable opinion of my *conſequence in life*, and laugh at my arguments.

When I read your *extract of a pretty full digeſtion*, which was not printed when my paper was ſent to the preſs in Auguſt laſt, I concluded you had reſerved, for another occaſion, your ſtrongeſt arguments in ſupport of the ſyſtem you defend, becauſe thoſe you advanced at that time, *to guard your reader from ſome errours that the weight of Mr. Nicholas's reſpect might otherwiſe lead him into*, did not appear to me ſufficient to produce the effects you expected from them. You have now, I imagine, exerted your utmoſt ſtrength; for it cannot be ſuppoſed that ſo great a maſter of reaſon would *conceal from the publick view, in ſome cabinet of ſecrecy*, any arguments, when you *dare promiſe yourſelf I cannot find a ſavourable ſhift to make againſt you.* I confeſs, my dear Coroner, I do not expect to convince you of the impotency of your arguments; your *ſentiments* are full of *rectitude*, as they are always formed upon the coolest deliberation and ſtrongeſt reaſon: But if I am fortunate enough to convince the publick that, after ſeparating your reaſons from your *encomiums on me*, and ſetting aſide thoſe reaſons that are bad, nothing remains on your ſide of the queſtion, I have my end, and ſhall leave you, with great pleaſure, to the enjoyment of *your own rectitude of ſentiments*, with all the ſelf-complacency and tranquillity of heart you can deſire.

Without charging you or your friend Metriotes, who trumpet commendation to one another, with diſingenuity towards my *principal* and myſelf, by miſciting our words, putting conſtructions upon them contrary to their known acceptation, and making us ſpeak what neither of us ever ſaid, or without taking notice of your learned definition of terms familiar to the moſt common underſtandings, I ſhall proceed to examine what there is in your arguments that can ſupport the peculiar ſtrain of confidence, the oſtentatious ſuperiority, and haughty and inſolent manner you aſſume.

You, my dear Coroner, are well known; but who Metriotes is, cannot perhaps be ſo certainly diſcovered. However, as I deſign only to concern myſelf with him as one of our political writers, it is indifferent to me whether he is the Gentleman the Printer was authorized to give as the author of Metriotes, or whether he is no greater a perſonage than his adopted ſon; whether he reſides at an elegant ſeat in the c——y of C——e C—ty, or in a genteel houſe in the c—ty of W————g; whether he is a Member of his M————y's C——l, or only C————k to the H————e of B————s; becauſe theſe are circumſtances on which the merits of the debate do by no means depend.

This writer, as an argument for the union of the Chair and Treaſury, ſays *that he hath, ever ſince he looked with attention into the political ſyſtem, been an enemy to innovations in Government, in which light the ſcheme for ſeparating the Chair from the Treaſury muſt undoubtedly be conſidered.* And you *allege the long cuſtom of their having been long united, and the danger that may attend ſuch an innovation, by deſtroying that conſtitutional cuſtom, as the diſuniting theſe offices will be, if we do it ourſelves.* Suppoſe for a moment that this falſe manner of reaſoning is juſt, with what propriety can a diſunion of the Chair and Treaſury be called *deſtroying a conſtitutional cuſtom*, or be called *an innovation in Government?* Time was, even within the memory of many now alive, when theſe offices were diſunited; and their union ſolely derives its exiſtence only from temporary laws, which have conſtantly expired upon the diſſolution of every Aſſembly. If the Houſe of Burgeſſes ſhould diſunite the Clerkſhip of the Committee of Elections and Privileges from that of the Propoſitions and Grievances, which have hitherto been united in the ſame perſon, it would deſtroy a *conſtitutional cuſtom*, and be an *innovation in Government*, as much as the diſunion of the Chair and Treaſury; and yet ſurely ſuch a diſunion would not be thought, by any man of ſenſe, to be deſtroying a *conſtitutional cuſtom*, or to be an *innovation in Government, and a ruſhing into a change which may be followed by the moſt pernicious conſequences.*

If a *conſtitutional cuſtom* ought not to be altered, why did you give your aſſiſtance, ſome few years ago, to introduce an *innovation*, in a department belonging to the H————e of B————s, which drew on the publick a conſiderable additional expence? Had an attempt been made at that time to eſtabliſh your preſent doctrine, I doubt not you would have been heard declaiming with all the enthuſiaſm of the orator upon its ridiculouſneſs and abſurdity; and perhaps the Gentleman, who nightily [illegible] that *innovation*, would have ornamented his work, [illegible]ing to the inſtitution of the *Theſian* lawgiver, rather [illegible] not have ſucceeded in its introduction.

But, my dear Coroner, I have been taught by ſuch writers upon Government as have fallen within my ſmall reading that it is the duty of good citizens to advance the common welfare, to endeavour after the improvement of the [illegible], and to contribute all in their power to the perfection of the ſociety of which they are members. As this is the duty of citizens in general, it is more eminently the duty of legiſlators. Whenever, therefore, the publick happineſs can be promoted by abrogating a *conſtitutional cuſtom* (though in fact no ſuch cuſtom ever exiſted amongſt us) it is the duty of the national Council to baniſh ſuch a cuſtom from the conſtitution, which by its continuance might prevent that happineſs, and the eſtabliſhment of the perfection of the State upon the firmeſt foundation.

A *conſtitutional cuſtom* then may be abrogated, or an *innovation in Government* made, upon principle of the beſt policy; that is, when it conduces to the publick good. So that, although your long, but elegant diſſertation upon *cuſtoms*, is an evidence of your profound learning and deep knowledge in that moſt intricate of all ſciences, *the law*, yet I fear it will not ſerve your purpoſe, unleſs you can demonſtrate (which I am ſure you can) that it is by no means the duty of legiſlators to remove an evil from among them which may *poſſibly* endanger their freedom and independency.

I will now examine your arguments upon the ſubject of INFLUENCE.

You ſay *all poſſibilities muſt in their nature be equal when man is conſidered as man*, and therefore that the Treaſury alone may be *equal in its native influence* to the Chair and Treaſury united. This is the ſum of your argument upon the *poſſibility of influence*, in the management whereof it muſt be owned you have diſplayed the ſtrength of the Logician, enforced by all the powers of eloquence; but if the *poſſibility* of an effect muſt ariſe from the ſufficiency of the cauſe whereby that effect may be produced or brought to exiſt, and if there are in the nature of man, *conſidered as man*, paſſions or cauſes which when united, and acting in conſort, are ſufficient to produce effects greater than they can produce when diſunited and acting ſeparately, your main propoſition, the great pillar and ſupport of your reaſoning, muſt fall to the ground, and all your ſuperſtructure with it: Becauſe, to deny that ſuch an union of cauſes cannot produce greater effects than one cauſe can when acting ſingly, is to deny that adequate effects are proportionable to the power of their cauſes; which, I believe, is not found philoſophy. Suppoſe an ambitious man, fond of thoſe *honorary appointments* it is in the power of the Speaker to beſtow, to be a Member of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, and that he ſhould be appointed for a ſeries of years to theſe honours, this would, without doubt, excite in him an eſteem for the Speaker, who conſtantly gives him ſuch diſtinguiſhing marks of his regard. Gratitude required this return at leaſt; and, as a grateful man is always deſirous to make acknowledgments equal to the benefits received, it is mighty poſſible for the Speaker to obtain an aſcendency over him. Suppoſe again that the Speaker, *glowing with affection* for this Member, ſhould *with dilated hands take off the edge of poverty, and adminiſter comfort to him when diſtreſs was moſt ſenſitive*, this would increaſe his eſteem, lay him under freſh obligations, and produce an additional degree of influence. Beſides, the paſſions, acting differently upon different men, may be made uſe of, to great advantage, by a Speaker who hath, in his diſpoſition, *honorary appointment* and pecuniary bounties; the ambition of fame, the avarice and neceſſities of others, may be conducted by a ſkilful hand, ſo as to produce *ſeveral prodigious effects*, which could not be produced if the powers were divided, by the union of which he is able to produce ſuch effects. From hence it is evident that the Treaſury, diſtant from the Chair, cannot be equal in its influence to the Chair and Treaſury united.

But I muſt haſten to another part of your excellent letter.

I had ſaid "I will not be ſo unpolite as to ſay the late "Speaker had gained an undue influence in the Houſe of "Burgeſſes; that he had a very great influence muſt be granted; "and ſtrong ſuſpicions have gone forth, for many years, "among the people, that much of it was obtained by indirect "methods." This part of my piece you have tranſcribed into your letter with ſome alterations (which I do not mention to impeach your integrity, becauſe I ſuppoſe you intended them as emendations to my poor language) and from hence you take occaſion to tell me *I brand the Houſe of Burgeſſes with infamy of a great influence which I know is more than forty years, the late Speaker had obtained over them by indirect methods.* This I take unkind, becauſe I have not, in theſe words, ſaid *I KNEW it was ſuſpected for many years the late Speaker had obtained an undue influence in the Houſe of Burgeſſes by indirect methods.* I have indeed ſaid "that he had a very great influ- "ence," which Metriotes does not deny, but endeavours to ſhow that it ariſes from the *powers of reaſon and good ſenſe* he poſſeſſed above other men; and to be under ſuch an influence is *undoubtedly praiſe-worthy.* May you have ſaid it in the *moſt indubitable piece of prudence that ever can be conceived by a rational mind, that of cautiouſly taking to its aſſiſtance the ſuperior abilities of others, whenever it becomes neceſſary in matters beyond the reach of its own capacity.* Why then did my dear Coroner charge me with *branding the Houſe of Burgeſſes with infamy*, when two ſuch excellent [illegible] that the late Speaker's influence in the Houſe [illegible] ſtrong inſtance of their wiſdom and prudence?

But leſt the late Speaker's influence ſhould be diſcovered as a *fact not given with any certainty*, unleſs you *ſhould take me from aſſertions for ſuch*, I muſt beg leave to ſubjoin you [illegible] moment to ſomething a friend of yours drew up ſome few years ago, under the name of *Lady Virginia*, to prove the late Speaker's great influence, and arbitrary conduct, in the Houſe of Burgeſſes. *Literæ ſcripta manent* (as you ſaid upon another occaſion) I make no doubt; would be but common juſtice to the publick, without emendations, what obſervations would lay them under! But if the reaſons contained in that extraordinary performance are not ſufficient to convince you of the late Speaker's influence, I muſt then beg leave to refer you to a Gentleman, who hath frequently left the Houſe in a rage, declaring at one time he would *ſtrike the Speaker in the Chair*, and at another he would never move until the Houſe [illegible]. Who poſted down to York, returned to Williamſburg, appeared in the Lobby, poſted for ſome time, and then re-entered the Houſe; but being again put into a wrath, flung out, ſolicited a Coroner's commiſſion to vacate his ſeat, reſigned it the next day, with great politeneſs, and then returned to his duty; which he hath continued to diſcharge with great reputation to himſelf, and benefit to his country.

But if, after all, you ſhould remain unconvinced, I muſt deſire you to conſider what your friend Metriotes ſays in his defence of the Treaſurer's conduct. He tells us the Speaker *knew the circulating caſh was deficient, and that it was not in the power of the Aſſembly to ſatisfy the general want of the publick by a new emiſſion of the paper currency; he knew that the publick could ſuſtain no loſs, as his eſtate, and thoſe of his ſecurities, were a ſufficient indemnification; and that before the money advances could be called for, it would be replaced in the Treaſury.* Now ſuppoſe the Speaker knew all theſe aſſertions to be true, though the laſt is known to be notoriouſly falſe, were they ſufficient reaſons to induce him to break through acts of the whole Legiſlature, and to controul their powers by his own authority, in a caſe of the utmoſt conſequence to the publick credit? Or rather, does not his conduct afford a ſtrong proof of his influence, which he depended upon to protect him for ſo flagrant a breach of his publick truſt? I am not willing to enforce this argument, becauſe, whatever you and your friend may think of me, I have a ſincere eſteem for the memory of the late Speaker, and revere his virtues. In private life, he was, I verily believe, a burning and a ſhining light, and highly worthy our imitation; in his publick conduct, as Treaſurer and Speaker, I cannot entertain ſo high an opinion of him.

But to ſay "that the late Speaker had a great influence in "the Houſe of Burgeſſes" is not my only crime; I have alſo ſaid "that ſuſpicions have gone forth, for many years, among "the people, that much of this influence was obtained by "indirect methods." This hath raiſed your indignation, which, from the reſpect I owe you for your benevolent intentions to me, I muſt endeavour to remove. By inſpecting the Burgeſſes journals in the November ſeſſion of 1755, before the war, it will be found that the balance upon the publick account in the hands of the Treaſurer was 8319 l. 13 s. 11 d. Now, although this balance was due from the Treaſurer upon account, there was no ſpecie in the Treaſury; ſo that the greateſt part of the book of claims, and the expences of that ſeſſion, which did not amount to two thirds of that ſum, remained

unpaid, until money came in upon the ſeveral funds then exiſting; and many of the creditors were forced to receive paper money which was emitted by a ſubſequent Aſſembly, and particularly appropriated to the uſe of the war, which was then commenced.

From this time a ſuſpicion prevailed that the publick money was miſapplied, and perhaps thoſe ſuſpicions might be increaſed by the conduct of *Lady Virginia*; for as that Lady ſtood very high in the opinion of moſt men, her arguments muſt have made a deep impreſſion on thoſe to whom ſhe communicated them to the Speaker's diſadvantage. However, let that be as it will, it is certain theſe ſuſpicions roſe to a great height in March 1765; and the holders of the Treaſury notes, whoſe currency determined at that time, were confirmed in them, when, upon applying at the Treaſury for the redemption of thoſe notes, conformable to the direction of the law, and the Governour's advertiſement in the gazette, the Treaſury was found almoſt totally deficient, and ſcarce able to redeem a ſingle note. Gentlemen ſpoke with great freedom upon this occaſion; they cenſured the Speaker's conduct; they cenſured the Houſe of Burgeſſes; and gave it as their opinion that the Speaker would not have dared to embezzle the publick money if he had not obtained an influence in the Houſe by indirect methods. By the late diſcovery, this deficiency in the Treaſury appears to be full one hundred thouſand pounds; which have been ſlung back into circulation by the ſingle authority of the late Treaſurer, in violation of the poſitive acts of the Legiſlature. Surely then I had good reaſon to ſay "that ſuſpicions have gone forth, for many years, among "the people, that much of the Speaker's influence was ob"tained by indirect methods."

But you have aſked me a queſtion, introduced by a very fine exordium, which I muſt anſwer. Your queſtion is, *Whether I myſelf were not, during my long ſilence, labouring under ſome prodigious undue influence obtained over me, by ſome indirect method, to be comprehended within the late diſcovery, &c?*" *The true anſwer to this* I will give you in a few words: I never was under any ſuch influence. And I beſeech you to make the beſt uſe of this anſwer you can; for, though I was never under any undue influence in favour of the Speaker, yet I confeſs I had not aſſurance enough to accuſe him at the head of the Houſe of Burgeſſes of indirect practices upon bare ſuſpicion.

Having thus vindicated myſelf from *branding the Houſe of Burgeſſes with the infamy of a great influence obtained over them by indirect methods*, and anſwered your queſtion which you think *will be a great point gained in favour of the honour of the Houſe of Burgeſſes and the rights and liberties of the people*, I will proceed to the reaſons you *tender to your reader* to ſhow *the moſt improbability there is in every ſuſpicion and aſſertion of undue influence in many of the affairs that have been tranſacted in the Houſe*. You ſay *it is reaſonable certainly to think that a man clothed with ſuch an influence, as I expreſs, would but rarely (if ever) fail in carrying in that Houſe* things that he openly appeared to be ſo ſanguine in, as *hardly to avoid ſhowing a diſcompoſure of mind at his failing in them*; and, as a proof of this, you give a long detail of queſtions which were carried in the Houſe againſt his opinion. But might not the Speaker have had a very great influence in the Houſe without his being able to carry every queſtion according to his own opinion? Might not he, with a ſelect number of friends, conſtantly adhering to him, fling his weight into this or that ſcale, as beſt ſuited his purpoſe? I do not ſay this was the caſe; I only mention it to ſhow the weakneſs of your reaſoning. Upon queſtions where the majority of the Houſe were againſt him, he muſt ſubmit; but upon a difference of opinion among the other Members (who I will ſuppoſe to be under no influence) which muſt frequently happen, his weight muſt incline the balance to the ſide he appeared on. Might not he by this means carry many queſtions, and embarraſs others ſo as to render them almoſt of no effect? You are fond of inſtances taken from hiſtory to illuſtrate your arguments, which you always apply in the moſt proper manner, as is evident from the anecdote of Edward I. and the Earl Marſhal, introduced into your letter with the greateſt propriety; I will therefore beg leave to elucidate my reaſoning by a paſſage from the hiſtory of England relative to the conduct of the Lord Stanley, at the battle of Boſworth. That Nobleman was not able, with the forces he commanded, to defeat either the King or the Earl of Richmond; yet he had it in his power, by joining the one or the other, to give the victory to which ſide he pleaſed.

But you ſay I have repreſented the world as *very venal*; and Metriotes exclaims, *What a lamentable view of human nature does this Gentleman exhibit, when he tells us that we may "talk of virtue as much as we pleaſe, yet that a place "of 500 l. a year has a mighty bias upon a man's judgment."* However proper correction may come from you, who act in every ſtation with the utmoſt integrity and uprightneſs, ſurely it does not come well from a man who has declared that *honour independent of profit is a futile empty conſideration; that it is a word without a meaning, and is held in no eſtimation in the eye even of ambition itſelf; that whoever follows it follows a deluſion, which in the end will bring him to his deſtruction.* I have deſcribed human nature as it is, not I confeſs as it ought to be; the beſt divines and moral writers have repreſented it in much darker colours, and as deſerving more ſevere reprehenſions. Conſult the great men you have mentioned, Biſhop Tillotſon, and Cicero; and then give me your ſentiments of the venality of the world.

Your reply to my *principal*'s reflection upon reſpect due to men in eminent ſtations in government is, without queſtion, the moſt deciſive that ever was made upon any ſubject. Like a thick cloud, overcharged with a mighty body of electrical fire, it burſts with a ſudden flaſh; amazes, confounds, deſtroys all before it! But as I have no concern in that queſtion, I ſhall take no further notice of it.

I have now examined all your arguments pertinent to the principal queſtion; whatever is extrinſick to it, I have not thought neceſſary to conſider. Indeed you run out into ſuch flowers of eloquence that your letter is in many places perfectly unintelligible to me; but I have, as well as I was able, waded through that chaos of ornament with which it is involved. How I have ſucceeded muſt be left to others to determine.

I ſhall now lay down my pen, after tranſcribing two lines from Horace's Art of Poetry, which I take the liberty to apply to you and your fellow-writer:

Credite, Piſones, iſti tabulæ fore librum
Perſimilem, cujus, velut ægri ſomnia, vanæ
Fingentur ſpecies.

For the ſake of the Engliſh reader, I thus tranſlate them:

Believe me, my dear Piſos, they have formed a work which, like the dreams of the ſick, exhibit nothing but vain phantoms.

I am,

My dear Coroner,

Your obliged ſervant,

OCTOBER 6, 1766.

A Freeholder.

Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON,

Pleaſe inſert the following in your next.

To Meſſ. THOMAS PARRAMORE *and* SOUTHY SIMPSON, *Repreſentatives for the county of* Accomack.

GENTLEMEN,

THE time is now drawing near when the united body of the Repreſentatives of this large and growing colony are to be aſſembled. A former Aſſembly was abruptly diſſolved for having the honour of taking the lead in voting againſt the extention of a law which even the makers thereof have acknowledged to be illegal, or unjuſt. Another queſtion, though perhaps not ſo immediately important, yet in time like to prove a matter of great moment, muſt ſoon receive a determination in that Houſe of which you form a part; we mean the union, or diſjoining, the Speaker's Chair and the Treaſury.

We do not pretend to give you intelligence; this is what we ſhall expect from you; but the evil which we have felt we can deſcribe; and as it is not confined to us alone, but the complaint may be nearly univerſal though the colony, we prefer this manner of repreſenting our grievances to the cuſtomary method of offering them to a court to be certified.

Many of us, to our great detriment, have had money paid us whoſe day of redemption was elapſed, and which ſome of our creditors refuſed to receive from us again, alleging it was no currency; this money, when carried to the Treaſury, has frequently been refuſed to be redeemed, under pretence that the Treaſury was empty, and this refuſal too has ſometimes been attended with what may properly be called inſolence of office. The quantity of money thus ſomehow crept again into circulation has had no inconſiderable effect, by dazzling the eyes of the country with a falſe ſhow of wealth, to keep up exchange, and enhance the price of every neceſſary for which we are beholden to the merchant.

Every eſtate of lands and ſlaves in the colony ſtands as a ſecurity for ſinking the paper money, at the reſpective times preſcribed in thoſe laws which ſtamped a value on the ſeveral emiſſions; every man poſſeſſed of ſuch eſtate is concerned in the faithful execution of thoſe laws; yet it has happened that there has been a conſiderable miſapplication of the publick money. It is altogether immaterial to the publick whether one man, or a number of men, have been guilty of the breach of truſt; whether it was thrown back into circulation "from an innate goodneſs of heart," or a ſordid mercenary ſpirit.

Reaſon teaches that an old cuſtom productive of evil conſequences ought to be aboliſhed, and that means ought to be ſought, to prevent the like for the future. If the junction of the Treaſury Board to the Speaker's Chair has been found, in the now maturer ſtate of the colony, to be too much for one man to attend to, or if the perſon in poſſeſſion of theſe two offices has found means to make himſelf too great to be called to account, even by a Houſe of Burgeſſes, it is high time to diſjoin them. We think it a ſoleciſm in politicks that the firſt man in the Houſe of Burgeſſes, whoſe thoughts have, and muſt be, employed in ſearch of uſeful knowledge, and who perhaps never ſtudied money calculations, ſhould hold offices the duties whereof are ſo extremely oppoſite.

We therefore earneſtly recommend it to you to uſe your endeavours that all paſt miſconduct in the Treaſury may be carefully ſearched out, and that all prudent meaſures may be taken to prevent the like for the future, by diſabling the publick Treaſurer of the colony, who may now be choſen, from holding any other conſiderable office which may divert him from diſcharging the duty he may owe the country as Treaſurer.

And as you are intimately acquainted with the circumſtances of the people you repreſent, which we ſuppoſe are nearly ſimilar to thoſe of their neighbours, we beg leave to remind you that, ſhould the Speaker's Chair be diſjoined from the Treaſurer's Board, the Chair will of courſe be the portion of the moſt worthy; merit will be the ſole conſideration of advancing one of your Members to that poſt of honour. Let no ſalary be annexed thereto to burthen the people, which may be ſo conſiderable as hereafter to tempt men of corrupt minds, or mercenary principles, to ſolicit the honour for the ſake of the profit, or which may by any poſſibility induce ſuch men rather to ſecure an election thereto than adorn the mind with integrity and underſtanding.

We would beg leave further to obſerve that we hope the people of Virginia, who always have been called a grateful and loyal people, will, on the preſent occaſion, be principally diſtinguiſhed among all the other colonies, for gratitude and loyalty to the beſt of Kings; and that you will urge a publick acknowledgment thereof, by voting an elegant ſtatue for our Moſt Gracious Sovereign, and the ſame, or ſome other publick token of the gratitude of a free, brave, and generous people, to ſome of our kindeſt and beſt friends in Great Britain, for their zeal in procuring a repeal of ſundry late vexatious and oppreſſive laws.

[Signed at the court-houſe of this county, the 1ſt of October, 1766, by a number of the principal inhabitants.]

CANZONET.

Si natura negat facit indignatio verſum
Qualemcunque poteſt, Hor.

I.

OVER Ægypt's plains the ſwelling Nile
Exalts thick waves, replete with mud,
Deſerts its banks — for many a mile,
And ſpreads around its noiſome flood.

II.

Then ſlowly verging to the ſea,
Dead dogs and cats it ſweeps along,
Rich dunghills float and jakes away,
While Cloacina mourns the wrong.

III.

"For ah! that antiſeptic wave
"Will purify their ſtate obſcene,
"My ſweeteſt odours from them have,
"And I ſhall be — O horrour! clean."

IV.

Like Nile, with floods of putrefaction,
The BUCKSKIN dips his pen to bleed,
Attainting every word, thought, action,
Yet Cloacina loves that mode.

GIII R

DIEU ET MON DROIT

VIRGINIA, ſc.

By the Hon. FRANCIS FAUQUIER, Eſq; his Majeſty's Lieutenant Governour, and Commander in Chief of the ſaid Colony and Dominion:

A PROCLAMATION,

For the meeting of the General Aſſembly.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly ſtands prorogued to the firſt *Thurſday* in *November* next, and his Majeſty's Service, and the general Intereſt of this Colony, render it neceſſary that the ſaid Aſſembly meet as ſoon as poſſible, I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, in his Majeſty's Name, requiring their Attendance at the Capitol, in *Williamſburg*, on the Day above-mentioned, for the Deſpatch of publick Buſineſs.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the Colony, at Williamſburg, *this 8th Day of* October, 1766, *and in the 6th Year of his Majeſty's Reign.*

FRANCIS FAUQUIER.

GOD ſave the KING.

V.

For tho' in fermentation drear
It with the putrid Nilus vies,
Yet something whispers in her ear
No purifying ocean's near,
For thee 'tis grateful sacrifice.

To MANNERS.

MANNERS! But in the name of God of what kind? Let us examine. You charge certain perſons who wrote on thoſe matters to which the death of Mr. Routledge gave riſe with ignorance. Speaking for myſelf alone, I acknowledge the charge; yet to make it ſo abruptly demonſtrates much ill manners. You charge us with madneſs; an ill mannerly charge, which I hope is without foundation. But to crown your noble exploit, and to ſhow ſomething of your own ſpirit, you charge us with malevolence It is falſe, Ill Manners. CURTIUS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 17.

On Wedneſday laſt, about 11 o'clock in the afternoon, died, at his houſe in this city, Col. John Chiſwell, after a ſhort illneſs. The cauſe of his death, by the judgment of the phyſicians, upon oath, were nervous fits, owing to a conſtant uneaſineſs of the mind.

Yeſterday and this day the following criminals were brought to the bar of the General Court to take their trials, viz.

Thomas Gill, from King and Queen, for felony. Acquitted.
David Glendining, from Princeſs Anne, for do. Guilty.
Iſaac Roberts, from Fauquier, for do. Acquitted.
James Johnſon, from Auguſta, for do. Guilty.
Keziah Ogletree, from Charlotte, for murder. Acquitted.
John M'Neal, from Norfolk, for felony. Acquitted.
Philip Hoffman, and John Colmand, from Hampſhire, for felony. Convicted.
Honor Fury, from Weſtmoreland, for do. Acquitted.
John Butler, jun. of Northumberland, accuſed of felony, which was made up, and the criminal diſcharged.
William Singleton and Chriſtopher Singleton, of Brunſwick, for felony. Made their eſcape.

And this day a bill of indictment was preferred againſt Col. Robert Bolling, jun. of Buckingham, for his inſerting in our Gazette of July 11th laſt a piece directed to us, which the Grand Jury found not a true bill.

Alſo a bill of indictment againſt William Rind, printer, and Purdie and Dixon, printers, for inſerting in their papers of Friday laſt a piece ſigned R. M. and addreſſed to Mr. John Wayles, which met with the ſame fate as the former, viz. NOT A TRUE BILL.

Collected ſince the late publication for the unhappy ſufferers at Montreal,

Orange, St. Thomas's pariſh,	£. 12	5	0½
Cheſterfield, Dale pariſh,	12	1	3
Princeſs Anne,	2	11	3
The amount of the laſt publication,	131	15	2½
Total	£. 158	12	9

Advertiſements.

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the 30th Inſtant, before Mr.* Trebell's *door in* Williamſburg, *purſuant to the will of* John Ambler, *Eſq; deceaſed,*

TWO VALUABLE
Engliſh STALLIONS
AND SOME
HOUSE SERVANTS.

Six months credit will be allowed, the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity to

EDWARD AMBLER, Executor.

N. B. A diſcount of 5 per cent. for ready money.

LANDED from the ſhip *Robert* and *Preſley*, Captain *Thomſon*, at Mr. *Archibald Ritchie*'s ſtore, in *Tappahannock*, three bundles of SEARCHES, marked B, No. 7, 8, 9. The owner paying for this advertiſement, and the ſtorage, to Mr. *Ritchie*, will receive them.

To be SOLD,

FIVE hundred acres of LAND, in *York* county, about a mile below the town, on the river, and almoſt ſurrounded by *Wormeley*'s creek, ſo that leſs than a mile of fencing will incloſe the whole. The land is very good for tobacco, and all ſorts of grain, and as pretty a ſituation as any in the country. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on ſaid land.

ROBERT SMITH.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED,

FOUR lots adjoining, in NEWCASTLE, all well incloſed, whereon is a very good DWELLING HOUSE, and all other convenient houſes, by

JOHN MERIWETHER.

For SALE,

FOUR hundred and ſeventy acres of good *South Weſt* mountain land, joining Col. *John Bayler*'s line, within one mile of *Orange* court-houſe, convenient to church and mill. The healthineſs of the place, and advantages of fruit, will recommend it to any one inclinable to purchaſe. The terms may be known by applying to me, on the premiſes.

3‖ EDWARD THOMAS.

FOUND, on *William Platt*'s plantation, in *Buckingham* county, 4 FELT HATS, 8 yards of MUSLIN, and one butcher KNIFE. The owner may have them on proving his property, and paying as the law directs.

1‖ SILVANUS MAXEY.

For the Entertainment of the CURIOUS,

Will be exhibited at the Huſtings *court-houſe, in this City,*

A courſe of EXPERIMENTS,
In that inſtructive and entertaining branch of
Natural Philoſophy,
CALLED
ELECTRICITY,

To be accompanied with lectures on the nature and properties
OF THE
Elcctrick Fire.

By *WILLIAM JOHNSON.*

THE courſe conſiſts of two lectures, in the firſt of which all the properties of that wonderful element, as far as the lateſt diſcoveries have made us acquainted therewith, and the principal laws by which it acts, are demonſtrated in a number of curious experiments, many of which are entirely new. Among many other particulars will be ſhown that the electrick fire commonly produced by the friction of glaſs, and other electrick ſubſtances, is not created by that friction, but is a real element or fluid body diffuſed through all places in and near this earth; that our bodies contain enough of it, at all times, to ſet a houſe on fire. Alſo many errours, that have crept into this branch of Natural Philoſophy, will be expunged, and the true theory thereof eſtabliſhed on the ſolid foundation of reaſon and experiment.

In the ſecond lecture this fire is ſhown to be real lightning, by its conſtantly and invariably producing the ſame effects as lightning does; in proving and explaining which, moſt of the effects of lightning will be imitated by the electrick fire, ſuch as killing animals, melting metals, tearing and rending bodies through which it paſſes; together with many curious experiments, naturally repreſenting the various *phenomena* of thunder ſtorms, accounting for their cauſes, and explaining their effects. A practical method of preſerving ourſelves, our houſes, and effects, from the deſtructive violence of lightning, will likewiſe be ſhown; the efficacy of which will be demonſtrated by ſuch indubitable proofs, from experience, as have not hitherto been exhibited to the world.

Thoſe who deſire to have their habitations effectually guarded from the fatal violence of one of the moſt aweful powers of nature (with which this colony in particular has been often dreadfully viſited) may learn, from theſe lectures and experiments, more of the nature and properties of lightning than has been known to mankind until within theſe few years. They will, at the ſame time, have an opportunity of being fully convinced that the method propoſed for their ſecurity, if put in practice, with proper precaution, will be attended with ſucceſs; and conſequently that, inſtead of having any juſt objection thereto, from a perſuaſion of its being preſumptuous, we have the utmoſt reaſon to bleſs GOD for a diſcovery ſo important and eminently uſeful. "A prudent man foreſeeth the evil, and "hideth himſelf; but the ſimple paſs on, and are "puniſhed." PROV. xxii. 3.

As the knowledge of nature tends to enlarge the human mind, and give us more exalted ideas of the GOD of NATURE, it it preſumed that this courſe will prove to many an agreeable and rational entertainment.

The firſt courſe will be on *Monday* and *Tueſday* next, to begin at ſix o'clock in the evening preciſely. The ſame courſe will be repeated as often in that and the following week as the requiſite dryneſs of the air will permit.

Tickets to be had at the Coffee Houſe and Poſt Office, at 7 s. 6 d. for both lectures.

N. B. No perſon will be admitted without a ticket, by paying at the door; as the inconvenience is great, and muſt be obvious to every one.

On Monday *the 15th day of* December *next (if fair, otherwiſe next fair day) will be expoſed to ſale, at the plantation of Mr.* John Dixon, *deceaſed, on* Taylor's *creek, in* Hanover *county,*

Thirty fine Slaves;

alſo the ſtock, corn, and fodder. Credit will be given until the 1ſt of *June* next. The land, containing upwards of 3000 acres, will alſo be ſold in lots of about 800 acres (or otherwiſe, if agreed on before hand) on credit until the 10th of *October* next. The tract adjoins the land of *Dudley Diggs*, Eſq; and Mr. *David Anderſon*, and lies on the branches of *Taylor*'s creek, and *Little* and *Newfound* rivers.

Tds JOHN DIXON, Executor.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidders, at* Martin's Brandon, *in* Prince George *county, on* Monday *the 10th of* November *(if fair, otherwiſe next fair day)*

A very large and fine STOCK of
horſes, cattle, & ſheep.

The purchaſers will have ſix months credit, giving bond and ſecurity to

NATHANIEL HARRISON.

To be RENTED *to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, the third* Thurſday *in* November *next, for one year, or more, as can be agreed upon,*

THE plantation of JOSEPH WILKINS, deceaſed, at *Flowery Hundred*, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, with other outhouſes, and convenient for an ordinary; the plantation is in good order for cropping, and has a ferry. Bond and ſecurity to be given to

GEORGE NOBLE,
JOSHUA POYTHRESS, } Admrs.

Dear friends, and fellow mortals,

I THOUGHT fit to advertiſe this, for fear any body ſhould be diſtreſſed with the ſame diſorder that I was. I had a ſmall ſpot riſe on my neck, and it grew very faſt, to the bigneſs of a pint bowl. I applied to Doctor *Hunter*; he told me it was one of the worſt of cancers, and very much diſguiſed I ever ſhould get it cured. I went to many others, and ſuffered abundance. It ſtill grew worſe, until I fortunately heard of Mrs. *Conſtant Waddin* in *Prince Edward* county, and that ſhe had cured many of that diſorder. I accordingly applied to her, and ſoon obtained relief; I did not ſuffer ſo much in the whole cure as I did in 24 hours with others. She ſeemed to make a trifle of it; and ſhe cured many others whilſt I was with her. This from

THOMAS DOBSON.

BUCKINGHAM, *October* 1, 1766.

A BRIGHT bay horſe from *Cloſhoue* ſtray'd
Laſt ſpring, and rambled God knows where;
Whoſe hinder feet are white, whoſe head
Is decorated with a ſtar.
He bears on his ſiniſter thigh
The, is in his ſeventh year,
About four feet eight inches high,
With ſpirit trots and draws a chair.
Whoe'er conveys that nag to *Cloſhoue*,
I'll well reward, and make him mellow.

ROBERT BOLLING, jun.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber at *Staunton*, in *Auguſta* county, *Virginia*, a convict man named EDWARD BILLINGHAM, born in the north of *England*, and ſpeaks like a *Scotchman*, or thoſe born on the borders, about 5 feet 2 inches high, thick made, has a blemiſh on one of his eyes, downlook, dark coloured hair, about 30 years old, is a chimney-ſweeper and labourer, and makes but an ordinary appearance; had on when he went away a light coloured broadcloth half worn coat, a dark coloured jacket with a white ſtripe down the back, an old hat, coarſe ſhirt and trouſers, and old ſhoes. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as I get him again, ſhall have 20 s. reward, if taken in this county, and if taken in any other county or colony 40 s. beſides what the law allows.

SAMPSON MATTHEWS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber at *Newcaſtle*, a Negro boy named SAM, born in *New York*; he is about 4 feet 6 inches high, a good deal pitted with the ſmallpox, has thick lips, and ſpeaks liſping; had on an old blue kerſey wove broadcloth coat, with baſket buttons of the ſame colour, a light mourning waiſtcoat, with white metal buttons, a leather cap a good deal cracked, and a pair of old boots, or ſhoes with yellow metal buckles. Whoever brings the ſaid lad to me ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, excluſive of what is allowed by law.

THOMAS THOMAS.

Taken up, in *Goochland*, a black mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a ſtar in her forehead, a roached mane and bob tail, ſome ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock W. Alſo a bay colt, about a year old, with one hind foot white, but neither dockt nor branded. And a bay horſe, about 4 feet 1 inch high, with a ſtar in his forehead, roached mane and bob tail, and branded on the near buttock S. Poſted and appraiſed, the mare and colt to 10 l. and the bay horſe to 3 l. 10 s.

THOMAS ADAMS.

Taken up, in *Prince Edward*, a bright bay mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, and branded on the near buttock MS in a piece; poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l. 10 s.

OBADIAH WOODSON.

Taken up, in *Orange*, a ſmall bay mare, with a hanging mane and ſprig tail, ſome white over her right eye, and branded on the near ſhoulder PH in a piece; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l.

THOMAS WILMOUTH.

Taken up, in *Hanover*, a pied cow, white, brindled, and white ſpots, marked with a crop and ſlit in each ear, and a ſmall nick in the upper part of the right ear, cloſe to the ſlit; poſted, and appraiſed to 40 s.

NATHANIEL TURNER.

Taken up, in *Charlotte*, a ſmall ſorrel horſe, branded on the near buttock H; poſted, and appraiſed to 4 l. 2 s. 6 d.

JAMES EAST.

Taken up, in *Auguſta*, a bay colt, a years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, one white foot, and branded on the near buttock H; poſted, and appraiſed to 30 s.

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

MONDAY *the* 8*th of* DECEMBER, *being* MECKLENBURG *court day, will be sold at* Mecklenburg *court-house,*

A Tract of Land on

ROANOKE river, in said county, late the property of Mr. *Robert Jones*, junior, deceased, containing about 1800 acres, great part of which is low grounds, scarce inferiour to any on *Roanoke*. There are barns, and all conveniences of cropping, for about 12 hands. One third of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and 12 or 18 months credit will be given for the balance.——At the same time and place will be sold 15 SLAVES, chiefly country born, for ready money.

And on the 10th of said month will be sold, on the land aforesaid, the stocks of CATTLE, HOGS, HORSES, and SHEEP; also about 200 barrels of CORN, and sundry utensils of HUSBANDRY.

ALLEN JONES.
WILLIE JONES.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber in NORTHUMBERLAND,

A CURIOUS collection of Prints and PAMPHLETS relating to all the transactions in *Europe* for some years past, containing about 200 prints, or figures, representing all the persons and characters of note in *Europe*, viz. Crowned Heads, Ministers of State, Politicians, Patriots, Admirals, Generals, *&c. &c.* in a very striking, expressive, and historical light, with their proper characters, *&c.* in the hieroglyphick or caricatura manner, with the most severe and entertaining satires on some, and the greatest encomiums to others. There are about forty pamphlets of prose and verse on both sides of the question, by CHURCHILL, *&c.* The purchaser shall have them at 50 per cent. advance on the first cost.

JOSEPH M'ADAM.

To be SOLD *for ready money, on* Thursday *the* 13*th of* November *(if fair, otherwise next fair day) at the late dwelling-house of Mr.* William Downman, *deceased, on the head of* Morattico *creek*, Richmond *county*,

All his personal estate

consisting of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, and SHEEP, a GOLD WATCH, a CHAMBER CLOCK, some PLATE, and other HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and 8 NEGROES. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue until all is sold.

All persons that have any demands against the said estate are desired to send their accounts proved, at or before the day of sale.

JAMES BALL, Administrator.

To be SOLD *a great Bargain, for ready money, or short credit,*

THE tract of Land whereon I now live, in KING WILLIAM county, containing about 700 acres; there is enough of it cleared to work ten hands, within a good fence, and the soil is very good for grain, and produces the best tobacco. It is within [illegible] of *Page's* warehouse, where tobacco is sold for the [illegible]; convenient to churches, court-house, and mills; the buildings thereon are two dwelling-houses, kitchen, [illegible], dairy, and meat house, all painted with ochre, and [illegible] in the best manner, a garden 140 feet square of sawed [illegible], two Negro quarters, barn, tobacco house, corn house, a [illegible] of sawed logs with 8 stalls, shedded, and upper plank [illegible], brick oven sheltered, 3 hen houses, a peach and apple orchard, an overseer's house shedded, underpinned, and brick chimney, also another meat house and hen house; the houses are in very good repair, and most of them built within these few years.——Also another tract, containing 100 acres of good high land, lying on the *Darrell* swamp, whereon is a plantation, two dwelling-houses, a tobacco house, and orchards. Also another tract, containing 105 acres, in the lower end of *Caroline* county, with a small plantation, house, and orchard. Whoever is inclinable to purchase the whole, or either of the tracts, may view the lands, and know the terms, by applying to me. And I hope this will induce people, out of principle, to pay what they owe me very speedily, for the want of which I am forced to sell my lands.

WILLIAM SPILLER.

JUST IMPORTED,

And sold by the subscriber in WILLIAMSBURG,

A GENTEEL assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, *viz.* Fashionable caps, Italian caps, egrets and fillets, breast flowers, turbans and tippets, best French bead, pearl, and jet necklaces, earrings, mignionet and blond lace, blond net, yard and yard and half wide book muslins, fine thick muslin, plain and spotted gauze, fashionable ribands and trimmings, black love ribands, handkerchiefs, and egrets, black fans, black mittens, French and glaced kid and lamb gloves and mittens, white fans and white hops, floss and netting silk, cotton thread, skeleton and skein wire, calash bonnets, *&c.*

JANE HUNTER.

*** FANS mounted, and all sorts of MILLINERY made up in the newest fashion.

BLANDFORD, *October* 4, 1766.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE GRAY, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it to apply to

PETER RANDOLPH BLAND, Administrator.

Just imported in the MATTY, *Capt.* FOX, *and to be sold at the Subscriber's* SHOP *in* WILLIAMSBURG,

A neat Assortment of JEWELLERY, Plate, & *fine* Cutlery,

Cheap, for Ready Money.

JAMES CRAIG.

N. B. The highest price for old GOLD and SILVER.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 10, 1766.

I HEREBY acquaint the public that I have opened tavern at the house where I formerly lived, and lately possessed by Mr. *John Eggleston*; where all who please to favour me with their custom may depend upon the best of entertainment for themselves, servants, and horses, and good pasturage.

JOSIAH CHOWNING.

To be SOLD, *on the premises, the* 4*th* Tuesday *in* November *next*,

300 acres of land, in *Hanover* county, with the following improvements, *viz.* A new dwelling-house, with 4 rooms on the lower floor, a large brick cellar, and every way completely fixed for a tavern, a kitchen, dairy, smoke-house, large stable, and garden, all new. The above improvements, with about 200 acres of the land, to be entered on immediately; the rest of the land, with a well finished dwelling-house, a large new store-house, and all convenient out-houses, are rented to, and are to remain in the possession of, Mr. *Garland Anderson*, until *October* 1771. The place is finely situated for trade, and is an extremely well accustomed ordinary.—— There will also be sold at the same time a considerable quantity of household and kitchen furniture, and stock of all kinds. The time of payment will be agreed on at the day of sale.

BEN. BROWN.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a black mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, paces naturally, and branded on the near shoulder and buttock with two dots; posted, and appraised to 5 l.

SAMUEL MOSEBY.

TAKEN up, in *King William*, a black mare, about 4 feet and a half high, with a white spot in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock with three dots; posted, and appraised to 5 l.

JOHN GOODWIN.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a small sorrel horse, about 8 or 9 years old, with a star in his forehead, some saddle spots, hanging mane and bob tail, has on a middle sized bell, paces slow, and branded on the near buttock R; posted, and appraised to 5 l.

AYRES HODNETT.

TAKEN up, in *Goochland*, a bright bay mare, with two white feet, a blaze in her face, hanging mane and switch tail, but no brand perceivable; posted, and appraised to 9 l.

STOAKES M'CAUL.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 3 inches high, dockt, but not branded; posted and appraised to 50 s.

GABRIEL FOWLKES.

CABIN POINT, *October* 1, 1766.

I INTEND for BRITAIN soon after the approaching General Court, and therefore request all persons indebted to me, or to *Samuel* and *George Kerr*, to pay off, or at least come and have their accounts settled, before the 1st of *November* next; and all who have any demands to make them known by that time, to me, or to *George Kerr*, who is to collect the debts, and carry on the business.

SAMUEL KERR.

Just imported in the ship MATTY, *Capt.* FOX, *from* LONDON,

A large assortment of MEDICINES,

To be sold by the subscriber in NORFOLK, wholesale or retail, at a very low advance, for ready money.

ALEXANDER GORDON.

Just imported in the MATTY, *Capt.* FOX, *and to be sold by the subscriber at his* SHOP *in* YORK *town*,

A fresh Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES,

Wholesale or Retail, on reasonable TERMS.

BENJAMIN CATTON.

To be SOLD, *pursuant to the last will of Mr.* Christopher Curtis, *deceased, on* Friday *the* 7*th of* November *next*,

A VALUABLE tract of good level land, on *Rappahannock* river, near *Urbanna*, in *Middlesex* county, containing about 200 acres, whereon is a good dwelling-house with two brick chimnies and four rooms on a floor, all necessary out-houses, a garden, and apple orchard. Mrs. *Curtis* is to have her thirds in the land during life. At the same time will be sold the stock of Cattle, Horses, and Hogs, with Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn, and Fodder.——And on *Thursday* the 20th of the same month will be sold, on the plantation of the said Mr. *Curtis* deceased, in *Caroline* county, the stock of Cattle, Horses, and Hogs, Corn, and Fodder, with several likely *Virginia* born SLAVES. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and good security to

The EXECUTORS.

CAROLINE county, *September* 22, 1766.

I INTEND to leave the Colony soon,

PATRICK KENNAN.

To be SOLD, *and* ENTERED *upon immediately*,

THE land and plantation whereon the subscriber lives, in *Lunenburg* county, on *Flat* creek, containing 620 acres, whereon is a large commodious dwelling-house, kitchen, storehouse, and many other convenient out-houses; it is about 55 miles from *Petersburg*, and well situated for a store and ordinary.—Also 500 acres of good tobacco land in the lower end of *Charlotte* county, lying on *Buffalo* and *Sandy* creeks. Any person inclinable to purchase either of the above tracts of land may be shown them, and the terms known, by applying to

JOHN JENINGS.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a middle sized sorrel mare, about 12 years old, with a star in her forehead, her hind feet white, and branded on the near shoulder IB; she has a young foal. Also a middle sized black horse, about 9 years old, with a star in his forehead, some saddle spots, branded on the near buttock 4, and on the off buttock T. Prized and appraised, the mare and colt to 4 l. 10 s. and the horse to 5 l. 10 s.

JAMES AGER.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a dark roan mare, about 4 years old, is a trotter, not dockt, and branded on the near thigh with a blotch; posted, and appraised to 3 l. 10 s.

JAMES M'MURTRYE.

TAKEN up, in *Isle of Wight*, a black mare colt, about two years old, about 3 feet 11 inches high, neither dockt nor branded; posted, and appraised to 40 s.

WILLIAM PASS.

TAKEN up, in *Prince George*, a small gray horse, branded on the near buttock G S; posted, and appraised to 5 l.

WILLIAM BLACK.

TAKEN up, in *Frederick*, a chestnut mare, about 13 hands high, with a white mane and tail, a snip and star, and branded on the off buttock ET; posted, and appraised to 4 l.

WILLIAM KEARFATT.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing upwards of 1000 acres, lying upon *Gravelly Run*, in the county of *Dinwiddie*, about 10 miles from *Petersburg*, convenient to church, court, and mills, and is esteemed an excellent soil for any kind of grain, and some parts for tobacco. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to Mr. *James Belsches* at *Cabin Point*, or to me in *Sussex* county.

Tf AUGUSTINE CLAIBORNE.

For SALE, *by the subscriber at* Norfolk,

CHOICE BARBADOS RUM, at 2 s. 9 d. a gallon.

Tf JOHN TUCKER.

To be SOLD *for tobacco, bills of exchange, cash, or short credit*,

FOUR LOTS in *Hanover* town, whereon I lately lived, which rent at present for 75 l. annually. Any person inclinable to purchase any, or the whole of the above lots, may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Alexander Donald* in said town, or to me in *Caroline* county, at *New Flanders*.

10 WILLIAM DUDLEY.

Scheme of a Lottery

FOR disposing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unsold.—— The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the water, which have been sold, not being less than 20 l. which is far below a medium between that sum and what was given for several near the water, the unsold lots are rated at 30 l. each, accounting 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, on which *Page's* warehouses stand, one lot; and 24, 35, 36, 47, 48, 49, on which *Crutchfield's* warehouses stand, one other lot only, so that there will be but 137 lots in the whole to be drawn for; and it is proposed that there shall be no more than that number of chances, and consequently no blanks. The consideration money will not be required of Gentlemen willing to become adventurers, and subscribing to the scheme, until *April* next; when it is to be paid to the proprietor at *Williamsburg*, either in cash, or 3000 wt. of tobacco. The drawing will be soon after the subscription shall be completed, of which notice shall be given in the *Virginia* Gazette. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompson* and *Norman Vaker*, Esquires, will be managers of the lottery, or any three of them.

Tf MANN PAGE.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by *ALEX. PURDIE*, and *JOHN DIXON*, at the POST OFFICE; by whom Persons may be supplied with this PAPER, at 12 *s.* 6 *d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for 3 *s.* the first Week, and 1 *s.* each Week after.